respondence, and valuable freight, and there was not such a thing known as a packet stip from any other country entering our ports. This was the evidence of what we could accomplish under the old system in the event of war. The introduction of steam gave her the means, as was supposed, to reverse this state of things. She was the first to test its power and utility in naval warfare, and in

reverse this state of things. She was the first to test its power and utility in naval warfare, and in the carrying trade. The shill of her engineers and mechanics, their experience in the construction of steam machinery, her vast expenditures for naval purposes, and the great wealth of her merchants, accemed for a time to bid defiance to all competition. She soon constructed a powerful steam navy, and by uniting a very large amount of government expenditure with private enterprise, has extended her steam mail pachet system to all parts of the world. This mode of creating a steam navy she appears most anxious to encourage and protect, for the reason that its desi, ned to put down all competition in the carrying trade, and ultimately to support itself on, and to control, the commerce of all nations. There cannot be a doubt that the money annually paid for the conveyance of letters and other mailable matter at sea, by passengers and for freight on package goods, is amply sufflicient to support a steam mavy powerful enough to crush all the sailing navies of the present day; and such are the laws of trade and commercial intercourse that steam-pschets are taking the place of sailing ships in all branches of commerce. Whatever one merchant can do in the prosecution of his basiness, with certainly, celerity and profit, all others must do who attempt to compete with him.

If an importer in the city of New-York orders his goods from Liverpool to be sent in a steamer, and receives them within twelve days after they have been shipped, and his competions employ sailing ships which are thirty days on the passage, be

his goods from Liverpool to be sent in a steamer, and receives them within twelve days after they have been shipped, and his competitors employ sailing ships which are thirty days on the passage, he who has received his supplies by the steamer not only saves eighteen days interest on his money, but supplies the market, and performs this operation ready three times while his lazy neighbors are attempting to do it once. This process would soon enrich the man who employs steam, and impoverish those who move by sails. These remarks apply, of course, to the valuable package goods trade, articles of modes, &c. &c. which pay high freights and are most valued in their acason. So it is with passengers and the mails. No man thinks now of taking passage in, or sending letters by, a sailing packet, if there is a steamer on the same route. The whole travel and correspondence, therefore, of the world, by sea, is rapidiy passing

by, a sailing packet, if there is a seamer oute. The whole travel and correspondence, therefore, of the world, by sea, is rapidly passing into steamships. These are the laws, aso, which govern communications on land. While we are urging the importance of cheap postage, and complain at paying ten cents on a sheet of letter-paper, we are daily sending telegraphic dispatches which cost that sum for every word.

In the process of examining all the considerations connected with ocean steam navigation, it was ascertained that a steamer, to resist successfully and safely the effects of a heavy sea driven by a head-wind, must be built strong enough to carry guns, and withstand the discharge of a battery; and, therefore, all ships of that description might be employed for the two greet purposes of commerce and war. To construct sailing ships for the merchant service, so as to make them suitable for war purposes, would so increase their cost and load them with timber as to render it impossible for them to compete, in the carrying trade, with vessels of the ordinary construction. This is the reason why the mercantile marine has not been regarded as of much value for naval purposes. If, then, in the progress mercantile marine has not been regarded as of much value for naval purposes. If, then, in the progress of events, a steam navy has become necessary to our position and safety as a great commercial nation, and for the protection and security of our extensive coasts, embracing the shores of the Atlantic from the St. Croix to the southern point of Florids, more than three-fourths of the Gulf of Mexico, and seventeen degrees of latitude in the Pacific, which more than three fourths of the Gulf of Mexico, and seventeen degrees of latitude in the Pacific, which cannot be defended against a fleet of armed steamers by any system of fortifications which the skill of man could devise or the wealth of the nation establish, it becomes proper to consider what course of policy will, at the least expense, produce what we require. In the first place, we must take into view the fact that at least 2 years are required to construct the machinery of a war-steamer of the first class, and place it in the ship. If, therefore, we wait until war shall actually have commenced before we prepare the machinery for a steam navy, we must expect to suffer all the disasters which an enterprising enemy may inflict upon us during the time required to enable us to meet him with a force similar to his own. If we attempt to proceed now to the construction of a steam navy as powerful as to the construction of a steam navy as powerful as we should require in a state of war, the expenditure would be much greater than Congress or the

we should require in a state of war, the expenditure would be much greater than Congress or the econtry would permit.

But suppose the money should be appropriated and the ships built, the probability is, they would decay, or require a sum equal to their original cost to keep them in repair, and their machinery would be rendered valueless by new improvements and inventions, before they would be required in actual war. The changes which are constantly taking place in steam machiney render it inexpedient to waste money in preparing it until it is required for actual use; so it will be perceived that there are such great and striking poculiarities attending the maintenance of a steam navy in time of peace, thatif a course of policy can be pursued which will give us an ample supply of that description of force at a comparatively small cost, it would seem wise to adopt it. Such I believe to be the policy which has been extensively adopted by Great Britain, and, to a limited extent, by our own Government, of combining Government expenditure with private enterprise in the establishment of lines of mail steamers, so constructed as to be available at all times for war purposes; to be kept in commission, and all improvements in machinery adopted, at the expense of the contractors, until finally, in the progress of events, it shall be able to support itself.

adopted, at the expense of the contractors, until finally, in the progress of events, it shall be able to supportitself.

I am aware it has been urged that this system should be left entirely to individual enterprise. It is possible that the skill and energy of our merchants may have accomplished something in that way, if they had only to contend against the capital and efforts of individuals, but that is not the case; the Government of Great Britain has come forward in such a spirit as to leave no doubt or forward in such a spirit as to leave no doubt or question that she has adopted the system as being vital to her commercial and naval supremacy, and consequently it would be folly, if not madness, to suppose that our merchants can compete, unaided, with auch antagonists. This system, as far as it has been adopted by our Government, has worked well. The line on the Pacific from Panams to San Francisco, most fortunately, went into operation acon after the discovery of gold in California, and served a most valuable purpose in keeping up a regular communication with that distant Territory regular counterfact and important period, in convey-ing emigrants to it, and in affording a safe and speedy means of conveyance for large quantities of old to the Atlantic States. The advantages thus derived to the country from

the establishment of this line, and the one from New-York to New-Orleans which connects with it at the Isthmus, cannot well be estimated in dollars and cents. The line from New York to New Or-leans has performed another important achieve-ment. It has accomplished what was designed in its establishment. It has caused the withdrawal of the British West India line of fourteen steamers, which received twelve hundred thousand dollars a year from the Government, and was bound by con-tract to touch at Havasa, the ports of Mexico on the Gulf, at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston, and was intended to convey to and Charlesup, and was makengers, the mails and freight, and form a powerful fleet, in the event of war, to act on our southern coast. The New-York and New Orleans line was intended to act as a guard for our southern coast, and to cut off this British line from our southern ports, by connecting with the European lines at New York, and affording a more speedy communication south than that through the West Indies. This has been effected, and the British line has been withdrawn. The wharves and coal belonging to the British company in Havana have been sold, and purchased by the

New-York company.
It is believed that the two lines which form a diports to California and Oregon are already paying into the Treasury, in the form of postage, an amount quite equal to that which they receive, under their contrasts from the Gavannant and the their contrasts from the Gavannant and the their contrasts from the Gavannant and that their contrasts from the Gavannant and the their contrasts from the Gavannant and that their contrasts from the Gavannant and the their contrasts from the Gavannant and the contrasts of contracts from the Government, so that this branch of the system sustains itself. The New York and Liverpool line has recently gone into operation, and bas already achieved a brilliant triumph over its British competitor, which gives the most perfect confidence of its fature and activities. onfidence of its future success. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that Congress and the country have cause to be satisfied with, and proud of this system, as far as it has been adopted. It has accomplianed more than its friends promised for it.

The most important and interesting feature of the measure presented by you is that which pro-poses the colonization of the free colored people of the United States on the coast of Africa. Of all the plans which have beautiful for the plans which have beautiful. the plans which have heretofore from time to time see pans which have detect this most important ob-been suggested, to effect this most important ob-ject, no one has combined such elements of success. Connecting itself with our naval preparations and

the extension of our commercial intercourse, for the removal of an acknowledged evil, one would suppose it must receive the support of all patriotic men of all sections, and of all parties.

So much has been said and written by the ablest men of our country in two of colonization, that it would seem superfluout to attempt to add one word to the mass of segment which has long since been men of our country in avor of colonization, that it would seem superfluous to attempt to add one word to the mass of argument which has long since been laid before the public. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the progress of an evil which theatens the most serious consequences to our country, and which, if not removed, must produce among us all the degrading influences of a mixed race. To the slavebolding States, this is a question of the most vital importance. I have long since been of opinion that their welfare and safety imperiously demand the removal of all free negroes and colored persons from their borders, and this policy. I have reason to believe, would have been adopted, but for the difficulties which have arisen in slaveholding countries have been planned and encouraged by free colored people. Partaking of the intelligence of the white race, they are compelled to associate with the black. Being idle and visious in their habits, they desire to possess the comforts which they have not the honest industry to acquire, and are at all times ready to employ the misguided slaves to accomplish their disbolical purposes. The increase of these free colored people in our Southern towns and cities has already become a most serious evil, and a perfect nuisance. Their speedy removal is demanded by every consideration connected with our progress and safety.

It is a well-eatablished principle that the white and black races cannot exist together on principles of equality and fraternity. With us the black race must remain in subjection to the white, or be exter-

of equality and fraternity. With us the black race must remain in subjection to the white, or be extermust remain in subjection to the white, or be exterminated. The slaves cannot be removed, but the free negroes and colored people can be, and the security of both master and servant promoted. The colonization of those people on the coast of Africa, I cannot doubt, will accomplish all in the civilization and Christianization of the native tribes that has been predicted by those who have written most ably on the subject. The increase of population which would soon take place on the African coast, by carrying the messure proposed by you into effect, would soon open an extensive traffic with the populous and fertile districts of the interior, and the commerce which would thus speing up would be more profitable to the natives than the slave trade, which, in the progress of civilization, would necessarily be discontinued.

I have examined with much care the bill accompanying your report; its provisions are well guard.

Would necessarily be discontinued.

I have examined with much care the bill accompanying your report; its provisions are well guarded and perfectly practicable. The size of the steamers to be employed four thousand tans burden, is a great desideratum, whether considered in connection with our naval or commercial marine. All persons connected with ocean steam navigation are beginning to appreciate the great superiority in all respects, of large steamers over small ones. The British builders commenced with twelve and thirteen hundred tans. They have now got up to twenty two hundred, and will so in follow ours to three thousand and four thousand. The price you propose to pay, when considered in connection with the nature of the service to be performed, must be regarded as sufficiently moderate. The Cunard line between Liverpool and New-York receives \$725,000, or ubout \$181,000 for each steamers, since the Asia and Africa were placed on the line, average about two thousand tuns each. Your steamers are to be twice the size of these, or four thousand tuns each, for which you propose to allow \$160,000 per annum from Government. The Cunard line is on the great thoroughfare between Europe and America, over which passes most of the valuable frieight to this country. Your steamers are to go over an untried route, where, for some time at least, there can be but little prospect of remuneration, except what may be received from Government and passengers. In view of these remuneration, except what may be received from Government and passengers. In view of these facts I am satisfied that the amount stipulated in your bill to be paid to the proposed line cannot be considered as more than one half the compensation paid to Mr. Cunard.

The simulations, as stated by the Navy Department, of a war-steamer of the first class, in commission, with but 90 days coal is...
If we add to this the cest of coal to supply her the other 175 days, as calculated for the 90 days.

We have a total expense, per annum, of..... \$226,200

Country.

I am, with great respect, very truly yours.

T BUTLER KING
Hou. F. P. STANON, &c. &c. House of Representatives.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Colored Seames in South Carolina-Compilmeatnry Thunder-Storm in the Senate after the clearing up of the clouds by the Comprenies-Proceedings in the Senate on Wednesday.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12 There was another scene in the Senate yesterday consequent upon, though not immediately connected with Mr. Seward's amendment to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. Happening to be absent from the Senate chamber during of it. I did not feel competent to give anything like a graphic description of the occurrence, and did not therefore attempt it. It appears that Mr. WINTHROP brought into the debate, in some manwisther brought into the door, in some man-ner, an allusion to the laws of South Carolina, Lou-isiana, Georgia and Alabama, by which they ar-rest and thrust into prison the colored sailors from northern ports, retaining them from their vessels until their vessels sail, and then, unless the expen-

until their vessels salt, and then, unless the expenses of their imprisonment are paid, retaining them still and selling them into perpetual slavery.

Thereupon Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS went into a Southern rhapsody, which he had the grace, I believe, to be quite unwilling to have'go into the reports in the language in which he uttered it. He was followed by a succession of bloody-murder speeches, talking of the aggressions of the Northewrongs and sufferings of the South, the outthe wrongs and sufferings of the South, the out-rages upon the sensibilities of Southern men, and all that, just as if everything had not been settled an that, just as it everything had not been settled and adjusted and compromised within a week past. JEFFERSON DAVIS looked daggers, and seemed to say in every air and movement. "What a fortunate thing it is for the whole world that I have so much control over myself!" Then followed Mr. Downs control over myself. Then ions well air. Downs, who was a swelling with indignant contempt for the authorities adduced by Mr. WINTHROP, among which there happened to be a certificate from the keeper of a "Home" for colored sailors in New-York, whom the Hon Senator coarsely and jeeringcharacterized as a "nigger boarding house

keeper."
Mr. BUTLER followed in the same strain. Another part of the teatimony consisted of a letter from a Capt. Runitt, of Charlestown, Mass. who it appears to the constitution of the pears, according to his own statement, being wrecked, escaped from the wreck of his own veswrecked, escaped from the wreca of his own ves-sel with two colored seamen with whom he took to the long-boat and finally fell in with a Charleston vessel in distress, which he with his co-lored seamen boarded, saved and navigated into Charleston, when the faithful colored satiors were rewarded for their gallant achievement by being thrown into prison, where Captain Hunlitt, being himself deattute of means, was compelled to leave there with the prospect of being sold into perpetual them with the prospect of being sold into perpetual slavery under the Vandal laws of the kingdom of South Carolina. Not being present at the whole of the debate, and only gathering the contents of the letter from the frequent references which were

the letter from the request extracts speeches in made to it in the course of the various speeches in relation to it, I may not have gathered the exact statement, but such was the substance of it. The argument of Mr. BUTLER, put into short, consisted of presuming that this Capt RUNLITT field like a trooper, because no man was worthy of the slightest credence who would confess himself guilty of having abandoned human beings, under any circumstances, to the awful fate of being sold into perpetual Slavery—that is as Mr. WINTHROP into perpetual Slavery—that is as Mr. WINTROP replied with stathing effect, of having abandoned them to the tender mercies of South Carolina law. He started another hypothesis that Capt RUNSITT went into Charleston to claim salvage, and that it was therefore convenient for him to leave the negroes in prison to be sold into Slavery, in order to cheat them out of their portion of the assessment of the control groes in prison to be sold into Slavery, in order to cheat them out of their portion of the salvage, not reflecting again, until reminded of it, that it was, in that case, the damosble laws of South Carolina which came to his aid in carrying out such a nefarious conspiracy. He accused Capt. RUSLITT in one breath of foully slandering South Carolina for stating merely that she enforced the laws upon her

statute-book, while, in the next breath, he labored to defend those very laws as necessary and proper.

Evidently conscious that he was fairly swamped by the difficulties of a position from which the by the difficulties of a position from which the strength of an intellectual Hercules could not have extricated him, he connected the whole proceeding with a burlesque, laughing more heartily at his own fun and folly than any one else, until, ending abruptly, he was upon the point of dropping into his seat, when he discovered, just in time to save himself, that his seat was gone from behind him, when, protections around half a dozen times, like a French dancing master, or a lively dog in full chase after his own tail, he finished by emilisting the whole Senate in a lengthy chorus, and

times, like a French dancing-mater, or a lively dog in full chase after his own tail, he finished by enlisting the whole Senate in a lengthy chorus, and by converting what had come well nigh trazedy into low comedy or a farce. Mr. Wintheor bore himself throughout with great dignity, and at times, in the several replies he made to the abusive speeches of Southern Senators, he rose with the sublimity of genuine eloquence, commanding the most profound silence, and the most interested and respectful attention throughout the hall.

This morning, not withstanding several sttempts on the part of Mr. Clar, Mr. Pearce and the Coair, to reduce the debate to its more legitimate course, it reverted into the same channel. Mr. Soule led off in a handsome speech, considering the wretched cause he had to plead, in mitigation of the verdict of humanity against the laws of Louisians, showing in good sooth that they are not so infernal, on the statute book, as those of that legislative generating, the kingdom of South Carolina, whatever they may be in the execution. Mr. Berrier had the same for the laws of Georgia, denying for Georgia at least that she had ever refused to anybody the investigation of her records, or any resort to the proper legal tests of the constitutionality of her laws. So far, very good; but then he ended by a regular wail over the disposition of the North to be forever assaulting the institutions of the South, and with a savage onslaught upon Mr. Winthron for having read the letter of Capt. Runlitt at all, although Mr. Winthrop had expressly stated that he could not personally vouch for the south, and with a savage onslaught upon Mr. Winthrop's reply was "a scorcher."

His alwaying up of the whining about the North's assailing the institutions of the South, when the very point under discussion, and the only point, was a barbarous and outregeous assault upon the institutions of the North, the institution of Freedom itself, on the part of the South, by seizing and impriseoning Northern sailors for no orime and

different States all the rights and privileges of citizens of all the States, and the other intended to secure the surrender of fugitive slaves. After the frank avowal of Mr. BUTLER that this is true as respects the first branch of the statement, it might be hoped that complaint would cease with regard to the truth of the second branch.

Some other things were done in the Senata by

to the truth of the second branch.
Some other things were done in the Senate teday, touching the Deficiency bill, Mileage, &c.
which, as this last is a speciality of yours, I will
leave to your consideration as reported by the tele-

SCHUULS.

ALGER INSTITUTE.

DOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS at Comwall, Connumber of the school will commence on the first Tuesday of November and continue five months. The course of instruction embraces every branch that enters into a thorough English c assical and mathematical education, together with the French, German and Spacial languages. Lessons in vocal music and on the plano and organ are given by an accomplished German professor, when a seried. Expense for board and inition in all the above named branches, except music, Sido perterm of five months. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Instructors, reside in the family with the scholars, and are exclusively devoted to the interests of the school:

Rev. E. W. ANDREWS, M. A. Principal.

JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A. Associate Principal.

A. FROLICH, M. A. a Graduate of the University of France. Teacher of German and French Separish.

R. THEISS of Germany, Teacher of Music.

Number of scholars limited to 45

Circulars containing full information, can be obtained at Mark H. Newman & Co.'s book store, 199 Broadway, or by application to the Principal, at Gormal, Gonn. 1812 we

Mark H. Newman & Co.'s book store, 199 Broadway, of by application to the Principal, at Cornwall, Gonn. at 2 2w SCHOOL,

No. 739 Broadway,

Opposite astor-place, new-york.

A FOIGNET, Principal.

FIME FALL TERENT of this Institution will commences in on Mondey, September 2 Mr. Foignet begs leave to nform his friends and the public that he has completed his arrangements for the ensuing season, which will afford it arrangements for the ensuing season, which will afford it his public increased advantages in the various departments. Boys are received at any stage of their education, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. The number and select.

The French lenguage is spoken in the School, and tanght three hours daily. The featuredon is practical, and the most untring efforts are made to render the schools a perfectly at home in every branch of a French education. In the English department, all the studies desired exacults it to a solid and polits English department, will the studies decardon will be parated, and those detring a complete classical education will be calculated. Circulars may be had at Mears. John Milhau, 153 Broadway; Delic & Co. Park-row, Sol. Broad way, 250 Fourthaw; E. Dupty, 698 Broadway; Ree Lockwood, 414 Broadway; C. & H. Miller, 645 Broadway; at the school-room and at Mr. F's residence, 164 Twelfth-st. and 3 Stawnwood.

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY REV FREDERIC A ADAMS, PRINCIPAL.

list of September.

Mr. Adams designs to offer to his pupils the means of a thorough education in the elementary, scientific and classical studies appropriate to a female school. He will be assisted by experienced teachers, and will devote himself exclusively to the work of instructing his pupils and directly their studies and deportment in the school-room and in his house.

For further information, inquiries may be made by leater. A Catalogue and Circulars may be obtained at Shepard & Shuddhrif bookstore.

Spaiding's bookstore.

Mr. Adams is permitted to refer to the following sentismen:
Rev Mark Hopkins, D. D., Williams College, Mass.;
Rev John Owen, D. D., Gurdon Buck, M. D., M. O. Halstead, Etq. New Yorz City, Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., Nabernish Cleaveland, Exq. Brooklyn.
Orange, N. J. August 1, 1850.
an5 6weed*

ABBOTT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE EDU-CATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

OATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

50 Greenest Family Residence is Le Fayette-place.

YOHN S C ASBOTT JACOB ABBOTT

TWHE FALL TERM for the Institution will commence

I on Rendry, September 9 Young ladies from second
are received this the family of Rev. John S. C Asbott.

For circulars, apply at the Institution or by mail. 10 Sw For circulars, apply at the institution of symali. It of we have a controlled the property of the property of

even sickly, nave become comparatively strong analysis that institution is easy of access by duly steamboats from New-York, Harnford, Greenport and Norwich-Terms \$200 a year. Circulars can be had of John B. Lassia. Eagl. 5 Froadway.

References. Rev. S. Cutting, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Won. Eliss Ely. E. D. Hniburt & Co. John B. Lassasia. Eeq. Harnany & Nebhew, N. York, Rev. J. L. Hodge, Rev. R. S. Starra, A. W. Wilder, Esq. Grooklyn.

LUCIUS LYON, A. M. Principal.

POLY. Conn. Sept. 1859.

A. ACADEMY, 448 Broome-st. three doors west of Broads my, will open for the season on Tuesday, 0.1.7—On Tuesday, out.7—On Tuesday and Salurdays at 3 follock for indice and children; on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7 for gendlems. In siddition to sil dances of forms essaons, Mr. D. is bappy to inform his friends and pairons, that he has invented an entire new dance, which he will introduce, called the Bolero, as it is danced to music similar in character to the celebrated Spanish dance of that name. I also hope that by adopting an improved system of teaching, turoduced this season for the first time, to be able to impart to the pupils as much information in one quarter as herestofore has been accomplished in two.

Cards of terms and rules can be procured at the Academy, where Mr. D. would be happy to answer all inquiries, all imparts.

DOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At New Cassan, Connecticut, 45 miles by railroad from New-York. This School is one of the oldest in the State. In the beauty, bealthfulness and convenience of its locality, it is believed to be maureassed. For particular information the Principal refers to some of his numerous patrons, whose places of business and residences may be ascertained by reference to his Circulars, which may be obtained at the bookstore of Clark, analin & Co. 205 Broadway, and at itansors, 76 Bowery.

UNIVEMBITY (IMAMISTAM SCHOOL—Professor E. A. Johnson, Rector—The first quarter of the school year begins on September 2d. Pupils are futed for College or business. The Primary Department, for eleven years under the care of Mr. M. M. Hobby, receives pupils at mearly an age as six or seven years. Application for adminion may be made at the Rooms, lower floor University Buildings. Circulars may be obtained also at the bookstores of Roos, Lockwood & Son, 411 Broadway, Charles S. Francis & Co. 252 Broadway, and Samuel Raynor, 76 Bowlery. [au21-2m] GEORGE S PARKER, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S BOARDING AND DAY MISCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 24 East Twenty-second-si between Stoadway and Fourth-avene, will be re-opened on Monday, Sept. 9. au.77 Stawies*

SCHOOLS.

FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 365 Broadway, north of Union-

Populars.

This School will reopen on Tuesday, the 16th of September and remain in reasion until the 1st of July next.

Miss LEVERETT takes this opportunity to state that the department of Freich is ably sustained by native professors and teachers.

Further perturbings and circulars may be obtained by application at the above address.

1 was 2 week.

plication at the above address.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, —J MARSH, Drincipal of the Brooklyn Grammar School, will receive a few young sentiemen into his family who will be treated with the consideration that 14 years experience as a teacher suggests, which, with a pleasant and healthy home, competent instructors, lectures, daily instruction in the languages, and careful site into to meral and religious duties with it is boroed, secure a thorough and neefni education. For terms, reference, &c. apply or address J. MARSH, 221 Atlantic st. Brooklyn, L. I.

WINANT'S PRIVATE Boarding School for Boys, and Linde Fetry, nine inless from Honoken, N. J. This This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT addisor. The number of scholars is initied to slateen, who may conter the technol under twelve years of age and he fitted for business. Ferms for mitten and hoard from Stote to Stop per year. Circulers may be obtained at Mr. H. Osramder, corner Canal and Varlex ats N. w. York.

INIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-

NR. AND MRS. KIDDER give notice that their st. will re-open on Monday, the 9th of September.

81. Will re-open on Monday, the 9th of September.

81. Will re-open on Monday, the 9th of September. A PKENCH LADY who has already taught in APRICH LADY who has already taught in the French Language, either in a Bearding School or Family. Address M & 76 Grand-st.

76 Grand-st

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her Day and Boarding
MSchool for young ladies at 21 Bond-st. on Monday, 9th
Beptember.

A LADY competent to teach the English branches.

A Fretch and Music, wisher to obtain a situation as daily
governess. Address M.C. 27! Bicecker-st, s10WFAM3. J.F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL and English School, 748 Broadway, will be respensed on Monday, September 9.

ber 9.

DOY? SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School for Doys Is
Droopened at 81 East Sixteenth-st, where application
may be made from 9 dll. Zo'clock.

sS. Im"

THE MECHANICS SOCIETY SCHOOL will recome no Monday, the 22 day of September, au214w L. W. STEVENS, Ch'n School Committee. MISSEACOLES/BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, P Enterests will respect to Monday, Sept 2, 1850.

THE MERCHANTS' SCHOOL respects the 5th Instant at 183 Macdongalsm, corner of Citates Place. 4781.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS (Mathematical, Classical, Mac.)—Under the care of Rev. 119AAC PECK, will reopen on Monday, 9th September, at 36 Amily st. and I ins THE MISSES IVES well reopen their School, 164 Dusne-park, corner Hudson-st. on Monday, Sept. 9.

MRS. BAILEY will re-open her school on Monday, Sept. 9, at 10 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. au26 lm*

A FORTUNE FOR EVERY PERSON.

DEAMBLE'S PATENT PREMIUM SELF-WEIGHD ling, moving index and discharging Scate calculated.
For warehouses milliers, and all others connected with the
weighing of grain or seeds. Patented July 18, 1880. Territory for sale on such conditions that all persons purchasing are bound to make money. This scale took the silving
medal at the Albany State Fair last week. I am ready to
dispose of the following Territory, seventy counties, in the
State of New-York, including the City and County of NewYork;) Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetta,
Connecticut, North and South Cerolina's, Georgia, Athaana, Missisaippi, Louislans, Texas and Arkanzas The
above territory will be sold chear for cash. The model of
the scale can be seen at me National Hoste, Gorthand-et
and at the Pacific Hotel, Greenwitchst, where I can always
be found from 9 A. M. until S.P. M.

SEO. W. HOYT, Agent,
Dr. O. BUSH, Assistant. A FORTUNE FOR EVERY PERSON.

VIVARIO PLOUMDEUR VIVARIO PLOUMDEUR
GUNSMITH TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
THE Subscriber, (sole agent in the United States for the
asle of the celebrated Vivario Pleumdeur's fire arms.)
Is prepared to receive and execute all orders for guns,
platels, &c., &c., of all descriptions on the most favo asle
terms and with dispatch. For patterns and further publications on the most favo asle
terms and with dispatch. For patterns and further publications of the most favo asle
terms and with dispatch. Solve patterns and further publications of the most favo asle
terms and with dispatch. Solve patterns and further publications of the most favo asle
terms and with dispatch. Solve patterns and further publications are patterns and further publications.

34 Liberty street.

ais im* 34 Liberty street.

DOSTON AND NEW-YORK TELEGRAPH OCOMPANY, office 3 Wall-st. (second story)— Fine line, noing House's Patent Pricting Instrument, is in operation to NEW-HAVEN. HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, PROVIDENCE, BOSTON.

The dispatches are printed by the instruments in Roman Capital Letters—thus avoiding the necessity of translating or transcribing, and consequent liability to error necessarily attendant upon all other systems of telegraphing.

The patrons of this line may depend upon punctus transmission and delivery of their messages, as no dispatches will be received at their offices unless the wires are in working order

PRICES—For messages of ten words, 20 cents; and for each additional word, 2 cents.

JAMES STURGIS, President, New-York, Sept. 13, 1250

TO BOOK BINDERS,—For saie, one of Hicknocke's improved ruling machines, and one of Edwards's patent penaltiers for striking the red lines in ruling—Binders' Leather of every description, consisting in part of Ergisa colored skivers, French Turkey Morocco, Russia red leather, and French, German and American margie paper. For sale by JAMES COOK.

2355 Pearl at.

paper For sale by JAMES COOK.

GUNS: GUNS: GUNS:-A large assortment of Double and Single English and German Guns, by

The Double and Single English and German Guus, by the case or single one.

Side English Double Guns.

1,000 German do do.

5,000 pair Belt and Focket Platols of every description.

Revolvers of all kinds, Percussion-caps, Powder flasks, Shothelis. Gene-bags. Cleaning-roads Gun-wadding. Drinking flasks, together with every article in the line, at the lowest market pilce. For sale by

A W. SPIES & CO.

s14 21*

CHURCH ORGAN FOR BALE CHEAP,-A CHEACH FOR SALE CHEACH. A

six-stop organ, in perfect order, suitable for a moderate
sized house, now used by one of the Presbyterian Churchsein this city. Apply to P B. AMORY, 19 Peck-slin or
Piny-fourth-st near Tenth-avenue.

Si Zweod*

TOR SALE.—A well established Ladies' Shoe Store,
a now in full business in one of the heat streets in the city,
Value about \$200. For particulars address Shoes, Tribune
office.

814 31°

LEGAL NOTICES.

WALTES PRIVATE Sourding School for Styre
Walter Street, the make for M. Wilking May and
The sumbler of achiclars is mixed to altitude in the state of the control of the co

CURPORATION NUTICE

STREET BEFARTMENT, No. 4 Hall of Recor THE BET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 Hall of Records Society of the Server of Common Council. Resulted, That a Play on piles be built at the foot of Tweoty-sixth-si North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; the seld Play to be three hundred feet in length, from the builties on the westerly side of Elevenils-we, and to be 40 feet to width; and that the Street Commissioner; the seld Play to be three hundred feet in length, from the builties on the westerly side of Elevenils-we, and to be 40 feet to width; and that the Street Commissioner give the notice required by law to be given to the proprietors of lots of land lying opposite to where the said Play is directed to be built to units in the construction of the same, and to best their proportions of the cost thereof.—Adopted by the Board of Assistants, Aug. 8, 1850; approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1850; aloned by the Board of Assistants, Aug. 8, 1850; approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1850.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Rotonda (Pars.)—Phila Notice is hereby given that petitions have been presented in the Board of Aldermen to have been presented in the Board of Addermen to have the proposed sever in Thirlestic and Forty math sta. Also, for a sewer in Treditts at Iron Avanue C to easterly line of Dry Deck at Also that a petition has been presented in the Board of Aldermen to have the proposed sever in Thirlestic at an Erist av. Caristo to and triping Avanue to Fortate and address; to the figure active their restant of interest, and address; to the figure active the proposed sever in Thirlestic at the First av. Caristo to and triping Avanue to Fortate and the Board of Aldermen to have the proposed sever in Thirlestic at an Eristant can be forced to Play hinst.

NICHOLAS DEAN, President Croton Aqueduct Department. 80 100.

A DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF THE

OCCUPATION AQUEDICT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK CORPORATION NOTICE.—Pools notice is hereby given the petition has been presented in the Board of Assainat Addermentary to the decreating Seventh street, hereword, Areadon a taken up and rebuilt of a larger size, and to have the difference for a seesend input the property intended to be benefited thereby, persons interested in the above, having objections thereto, are quested to present the same in writing status their setted of interested and addressed to the Engineer, at this office, on or before the and addressed to the Engineer, at this office, on or before the and addressed to the Engineer, as this office, on or before the and addressed to the Engineer. nd addressed to the Engineer, at this office, on or object to istant. NICHOLAS DEAN all 10t Pranident Croton Aqueduct Departs

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BORINGA, PARE SO LINE, 1850.—CORPORATION NOTICE—Public Notice is by given, that performs have been presented in the Board of Abment for a weeker in Sight avenue, from 5th rowful street, and in a street, from 6th strene to Browleys; about for a sever in Sight are increased.

si 4 DT NICHOLAS DEAA, President Croton Aq. Dept.

TREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 Hall of Recerda.—Corporation
Notice—Public notice as hereby given, that the following perturn has been presented in the Board of Assistant Aldermen. To
build a well on Fifty bourtbut, between Fifth and State Area. To regrade and pare Thirty second-st between Sixth and deventh asy. To
dag a space four feet wide on note sides on Unity second at between
Sixth and Eighth are scrept where the same are now flamed or
pared with brok. Also the following resolution: To regrade, regulate, and repase Twenty first-st, between Fourth and Lexington
avx. All persons interested, having objections therein, are requised to
present them in writing to the undersyned; at his office, on or
hefore the Eid day of September inst—Sept. 11, 1884.

SITREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 Hall of Henords—Corporation Notice—Pinide notice is hereby given that the following petitions have been presented to the Board of Aldermen. To lay cross-sulk in Mession at a poposite the Rugers Female Institute. To set cours and gutter stones is Forty 6rst st. between Eighth and Ninhaws. All persons interested having objections thereto, are represented to present them in writing to the undersigned, at his office, on or sefore the Ed day of September, in September 1, 1800.

30 HN T. BODGE, Street Commissioner.

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 Hall of Records.—Corporation Notice.—Publications is bereby given, that the following petitions have been presented in the Board of Alderment. To regulate, pare, set outst and guider, and hig adversals, is west easile of East at between Grand and Kivington sts. To lay cross-walk in Green wish at on the south aide of Bardyst. All persons interested, laring objections thereto, are requested to present them in writing to the undersagned, at his office, not before the Sid day of September int.—September 11, 1860. [812] JOHNT.DODGE, Street Commissioner.

September 11,1800. [812] JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

Notice.—Public notices interest given that the following Resolulam have been adopted by the Commissioner. It is a few to the control of the commission of the country of the commission of the country of the commission of the country of the commission of the control of Washington et al. Luggiest commission at No. 90, to the corner of Washington et al. Luggiest commission of the control of Washington et al. (1) and the commission in writing to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 17th study of Septimits.

JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

September 7, 1860.

STREET DEPARIMENT, No. 4, Hall of Records.—Corporation Number.—Pushe notice is hereby given that the following Resolution has been presented in the Board of Adermen. To few evacuations on Fourth as netween Twenty first and Twenty-second 4a. Persens interested, having objections therefor, are required to the them them in writing to the coders goed at his office, on or before the 17th day of Sept. Inst.

JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

September 7: 1850.

TREET DEPARTMENT, No. 5, Hall of Records.—Corporation Notice.—Public notice is hereby given that the following resolution has been presented in the Board of Assatant Aldermac, to flag agase five test wide through the center of the side wants around St. John's Park.—Persons interested having objections thereto are requested to present them in writing to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 17th day of September, incl.—Dated, Sept. 7: 1850.

JOHN T. DODGE, Street. Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.—To MANUoffice of the Commissioner, DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.—To MANUoffice of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, basement No. 1
which time they will be publicly opened, for flurashing a flow feet of when the first Department. A sample of Humshing a flow feet of formation in regard thereto can be had at the office of the Chief Englishment MALTING TILES.—A very superior lot of 25 hole
Minalting thes for sale in lots to salt purchasers. Apply
to
SAMUER THOMPSON & NEPHEW,
and im

	LEGAL NOTICES.	September
3	SUFREME COURT—New Tork — Gilbert Hopkins again Deboration of Man S. has size, William F. S. Cad- Deboration of Street Hopkins of Man S. has size, William F. S. Cad- Deboration of Man S. has size, F. Cadwell and Elizabeth his size Cadwell, William C. Aweil and Engineers in A. has swine, J. Wall and Engineers of Man S. Has size of Man Meles his wife Wall and Engineers of Man S. Has size of Man S. Has size of Man S. Cadwell and Man S. Has size of Man S. Cadwell and Man S. Cadwell and F. Has size of Man S. Cadwell and Engineers of Man Min P. Has size of Man Min Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Ma	Way
	Deborab his sure, Frederick F. Cornell and Elizabeth his wife.	en B
	Cadwell, William C. Atwell and Roser Moser and Helen his wife Alers Moser Marked Life in	John
	Buckley, Jr., Cavit. P. Rassell. Company, James R. Hillman, a Marica Green, France Barre	Sum-
	phen R. Pest, John C. Breek, MURPHY and ANN money, für tehet. To WILLIAM F. MURPHY and ANN money, für tehet.	DER-
	ICK F. CADWELL and ELIZABETH his wife; You are	which
	summined and required to assert of the City and County was first in the office of the Unit of the City and the in-	lay of
	York, at the City Hall, in the August, 1880, and to serve a course by Mr answer in the serve a course by Mr answer in the serve a	a City
	August seed, and construct the first to 0.01 Wall stra- pment on the malestrater, at the first the service of the Wireless than the service seeds service, and if you are you, we have seed the signal acids service, and if you seem the said computer with collection and somewhat the bia- seem the said computer with collection and service with a time with Apply to the Court for the rebed armanaged than the Court of the Wireless August With 1950. But However, the service was a superfection of the service with the service was a superfection of the service with the service was a superfection of the service was a service with the service was a superfection of the service was a superfection of the service was a service with the servic	omons to so-
	on you, exclusive of the day	er this
	plant - Deted New York, August 1978, 1980.	roey.
	and tawawa to the transfer of the applicate	a Mayl
	SUPREME COURT - 1 the matter of the applicable of No. 2 to the OFENING OF SECURD AVENUE, from the court of the OFENING OF SECURD AVENUE, from the court of the OFENING OF SECURD AVENUE, from the court of the OFENING OF SEC	y line or
	sale of Old Church Road, to the enginery last of old dred and Twenty much street in the Twenty Ward	city.
	Public notice a hereby given by the Masor, Aldermen alts of the City of New York, that the and the Masor, according	nen and
	Commonaity of the City of New York in personnel of the new target of the Act of the Legislature of the people of the new target.	A New-
	the City of New York into one Act, assent April 2.	II mick n
	Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City He	of the
	the opening of the Court on that day or as soon there are	+ Coun
	k Tor, A strenger and Company to the Property of the Christian Month of Section 1 and the Christian Month, to the set farry time of several Old Christia Month, to the set farry time of several Month of the Christian Month, and the Christian Month, and the Christian Month, and the Company of the City of New York and the several Month of Month, and the Christian Month, a	tend el
	ato ica HENRY V Deprise a	- ALAM
	Mayor, Aldermen and Commonatty of the city of	of the
	Bountedale Road crosses to the Handred and Security	treet to
	Twenty reventh street in the Twelth Ward of said	Ten sice-
	matter give notice that they will need at the office of	IKR B.
	Thesitay, the 24th day of September, 18'0, at 40'ches	TO ALLOS
	LEERME COURT.—In the matter of the specific of the telephone of the Eleventh with the telephone of the Eleventh with the telephone of the Eleventh with the telephone of the specific of the Eleventh with the telephone of the part where said Kond eleventh with the telephone of the part which is a telephone of the part of the part of the specific of the part of the specific of the part of the specific of the speci	matter,
	any person or persons who may coosider themselves and Estimate or Assessment - New York, September D. RANKS, J. D. BURCHARD, W. H. STOGDILL, Communication of the Communication o	1850
	D. RANKS, J. D. BURCHARD, W. H. STOGDILL, Com-	
	SUPREME COURT-City and County of New York	STE
	FREDERICK PRYE and MATILDA FRYE his win	ompany
	John H. Ryerson, George W. Ryerson, Alexander H. Ou. Schney Cornell, Runyon W. Martin, Andrew Leaves	Horace
	Galphin, Daniel M. Frye Summone for rehel (Core. To FREDERICK FRYE and MATILDA FRYE he was	not eer.
	are hereby summoned and required to answer the com- this action, which was nied in the office of the Clerk	plaint m
	City and County of New York, at the City Hall in and 4.25. 17th day of May, 1850, and to serve a copy of your answer to	Unit soul
	SUPREME COURT—City and Coupty of New Your SPHEN C. WILLIAMS, Trustees of Mary Grayano, FREDERICK FRYE and MATILDA FRYE his will kichards, George Dawley, The Manhattan Gas Light (John H. Ryerson, George W. Ricerson, Alexander H. Dou Sinhey Cornell, Ramyon W. Martia, Andrew Lester, Galpin, Dannel M. Frye.—Summone—for reside Close, Carlyin, Dannel M. Frye.—Summone—for reside Close, and the series of the Close of the Cornel of the Corne	treet, is
	summions on you, exclusive of the day of suck service of fail to answer the said complaint within the time at the	ol f you
	plaintiff in the action will apply to the Court for the constant in the complaint. Dated New York, August 18, 1879.	en in miles
	au19 law10wM WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Plaintin's Allen	The
I	SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York -	Diniet 5
Ì	SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York Miller against Francis B. Hall and John F. Radinan - or To the defendant, FRANCIS B. Ha.L. You are hereby a and required to answer the complaint in this action which	LINOVA
١	August 17, 1850, m the office of the Clerk of the City and	County
	your answer to the said complication the subscriber at	men, No
	this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such	and the
	plaintiff in this action will app to the Court for the relation	emande
	and required to answer the complaint in this action which August 17, 1850, in the office of the Check of the they are of New York, at the City Hell in said City, and to serve your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber; at IR Wall street, in said City, which active street, in said City, which twenty days after the like without the subscriber; at IR Wall street, in which city, which the said complaint of the angle of the Court for the relationship of the Court for the relation the complaint. Dated August 17, 1860, and it has been also have the RELEGON MERRILL, Plaintill's Alling and the complaint.	treet.
	NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—WHILIAM R CHARLES E COOK and N. HILL FOWLER against SOLOMON and JOSEPH KASKILL—Summors for moored to atower the complaint in this action, of which is between between 100 and serve a copy of you on me at my office, No. 10 Wall-street, in the City of New You twenty days after the service herors, archarave of the deservice and if you full to answer the complaint as aforessal, if we will be a service at the control of the deservice and if you full to answer the complaint as aforessal, this will take pudgment for the sum of sax handered and uncertain and recently fourcents, with indicast roan the first down one that some eight hundred and fifty beside the coasts of this Dated July 9, 1880. R. H. SHANNON, Plainting At Solawaw M.	COOR
	IN CHARLES E. COOK me S. HILL FOWLER against SOLOMON and JOSEPH KASKILL Summors for	Mone
	demand on contract. To the defendants: You are need moved to answer the complaint in this action, or which	to cop
	is herewith served upon 100, and serve a copy of you on me at my office, No. 10 Wall-street, in the City of New Y.	irt, with
	in twenty days after the service bernot, exchange of the di- service, and if you fail to snewer the complaint as aforesist.	the plant
	tiffs will take judgment for the sum of exchandred and most lars and except for cents, with interest from the first day	of July
	Dated July 9, 1850. R. H. SHANNON, Plaintiffs' At	torney.
	**Invest*M	Tim Han
	Estate of JAMES BURYSE, decreased, sold on the and	mation c
	that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the re-	e-tite e
	lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the Courty	of New
	and singular the goods, clusters and credits of the soil	ntentate
	will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of intestate, in proportion to their respective debts, according	to law, a
	day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenous of the	at day.
	STREE MATTER of the distribution of the proceeded. I Estate of JAMES DURYSE, decessed, sold on the application of MATTER STREET, which is provided by MILLIAM STANON & Go. Creditions. Notice is received that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the read-James Duryse, late of the Cty of New York, decessed, lately made under the order of the Surregate of the Comparation of the sale of the control of the sale of the sal	Vall at-
	NOTICE is hereby given, according to law, to all person	H PAYIN
	SCHOOLS ADDRESS IN ACCORDING TO NAME TO All persons and the person of th	to exhib
	Terry, at 106 South-at, in the City of New York, on or before	- the Sr
	DEBORAH H PURNELL, }	-tratops
	PATOTICE is hereby even according to may to all persons	en (may so
	NOTICE is hereby given according to law, to all personal claims against EDMUSD SMITH, late of the rillage of burgh, Kings Country, deceased, that they are required to a same, with the roughers thereof, to the subscriber, George and, which is the roughers thereof, to the subscriber, George and the roughers thereof, to the subscriber, George and Milliamston, and the subscriber of the subsc	williams
	burgh, Kings Connty, decessed, but they are required to a same, with the rouchers thereof, to the subscript, Gos a single with the rouchers thereof, to the subscript, Gos a billion readence. No. 74. North Second at m. soul Williamster before the 26th day of December next.—Dused June Britt, before the 26th day of December next.—Dused June Britt, before the 26th day of December next.—Dused SMITH, Administrative properties of the properties of the subscript of the properties of	Smith, 2
	before the 25th day of December next.—Dated June 19th, in	atrix.
	jeS4 lawsm*M GEORGE SMITH, Administrate	0.
	NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, according to law to awaying claims against JOHN HENRY BATTLEN, in town of New Utrecht, Kinge County, docessed, that they are to exhibit the same, with the vanchers Gorend, to the sub-leip place of residence, in the town of New Utrecht also before the first day of December best. Date by ST law of the ST of the S	- of th
	town of New Utrecht, Kings County, decessed, that the, are to exhibit the same, with the vouckers thereof, to the same	criber, a
	before the first day of December next. Dates May 25th, 15	ini ou c
	my 47 law 6mM* RULEP VAN BRUNT, Admin	r of Nam
		COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.

PURSUANCE of an order of the Sur Lyork, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KEVAN, late of the city of New Yors, deceased, to present the same with voncher; thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 604 Broadway, in the city of New York, on or beions that 27th day of January next.—Dates New York, the 9th day of July, 1869 [1927 Lawbin*S] WILLIAM KEVAN, Executor. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, motice is hereby given to all pursons having manus against ANN ODELL, late of the City of New-York, webw deceased, to present the same with vouchest thereof to the stoochers, at the office of John L. Riker, Esq., No. 120 Fulton at in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of Pebriany mat.—Dated New-York, the 40th day of July, 1858.

JACOB D. ODELL | President ANN BARKYOORT** | President ANN ACOUR D. ODERL. | ACOURDED ACCOUNTS | ACOURDED ACCOUNTS | ACOURDED ACCOUNTS | ACCOURDED ACCOUNTS | fore the 17th day of July, 1850. jyl5 law6mM* IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrugute of the New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons ha against MARY ANN FRASER, late of the City of Newagainst MART AND FRABER, late of the City of New Woman, decreased to present the same with voweheas there excites at the office of Samuel Sties, No. 1 Wall-street of New York, on or before the 30th day of October New York, the 37th day of April, 1859. 329 I wom. mW-lawem*

IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the New York, notice is hereby given to all persons against WHLELAM BUCKLEY, late of the City of New founder, deceased, to present the same, with womens abserthers, at the office of C. Nagle, Esq. No. 140 Nathe City of New York, or or before the first day of Feb. Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1800.

[1529 LawemM* STEFREN GUTTER, \$ 2.55 IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the New York, solice is herein given to all persons against WILLIAM STEWART. Are of the City of Neket Gardener, decessed, to pre-est the anne-with vocal-the subscriber, at her residence. No. 17 Heater struck New York, on or before the Fifth day of October caylers, the Solid day of March, 1872.

at lawom* allawim* CORDELIA JOHNSON, Ame
IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of unRiew York, notice is hereby given to all persons a
against HENRY RUNDLE, into of the City of Now York
Secasors, to present the same with the voluciner thereof
decasors, or present the same with the voluciner thereof
there and State of New York, on in herior the Corp.
and State of New York, on in herior the rest.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September 18
set 1 awoms* FLOYD KEELER, Adv. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS OFFICE, No. 7 Na-The content of the relatives and next of kin MAFFUT. Minister, late of Moule, deceased, and who have ded netestate, that I shall apply to the Surgarity of New York, for letters of administration upon the said intestate, on the 13d day of reptainder next, at 10 forement—Dated, New York, Aug. 21, 1955.

and the said of the said of the said intestate, and the said intestate of the 13d day of reptainder next, at 10 forement—Dated, New York, Aug. 21, 1955.

and the said of t GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons haven chains against WILLIAM WELLIS, into the City of New York, he enough to present the same with vouchors thereof to the subserver, at have office, No. 539 Hudson street, in the City of New York have be fee the 17th day of January, next.—Dated New York the 10th day of July, 1850.

FRANCIS A SWIFFEN, Administration stor. A Marretrix? grower, me sub--thesi March, ator. 45 CORTLAND-ST.
New York.
First qualities of Goods on advantageous teries of
RETAILERS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS. OBSERVATIONS

ON PRESERVING THE THETH, by M LEVETT Dentia, 528 Broadway. The author of the acception work is deservedly one of our most celebrate and popular dentists. He was the first, in 1835, to into so the principle of simospheric preserve in dentistry in the country. This little book is well printed and hardson it illustrated with a colored Lithograph.—[N Y. Sunday 13 -patch. 13 SIFM&W* WICHELL'S OLD KSTABLISHE .. ~ 相影 IVERTORE, 8 Camerine at ... The proprietor form the public that he continues to manufactur-scription of Campbene Laures, and that in ad-ternal stock he has selected for the Fall trade a g-of fancy Solar and Finid Laures, Girandoles, G-&c., which he offers at the low-st possible prices. N. B.—The trade supplies of the Campbene at India. リ世

price PIGH RUMEWOOD BLACK WAND MAHOGANY FURNITURE WAS STONEY have removed row Duccas Payle's labulest to our new warrow - 208 Brosaway, whave a most spiciful naso ment of rica rosew furniture carve in the most expensive style The showe are not work around our systems of the property of the p 536 Broad way opposite Chinese are supplied on the naval terms.

-tyla FOR NALE-A good fashtenable Two-Where at (Hz, but little used, will be sold low. To be seen at all "?" WOOD, TOMLINSON & CO, 410 Broadway,